Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1809. [No. 2490.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

LANDING,

From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,
30 boxes mould CANDLES
10 hhds. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E. RUM
25 bls. MACKEREL
190 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

April 19

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Course and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Affortment as uſual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raiſins in kegs,
Muſcatel and Bloom Raiſins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19. d

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—
That very valuable FARM,
situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of *John Mathews*, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.
March 30. d6w

For New York—*(in a few days,)*

The Schooner
FARMER,
Captain WOODWARD,
Having part of her cargo engaged, for the balance, or for passage apply to the master on board, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
May 15. 3t

FOR SALE,
If applied for within four days,

THE GOOD BRIG
MINERVA,
J. MATTHEWS, Master;
Between two and three years old, will carry 1700 barrels.
Enquire of the Printer.
☞ 800 barrels will be taken on freight for BOSTON, if offered in six days. Enquire as above.
May 13. dtf

For Philadelphia,
[To sail on Thursday next]

THE SCHOONER
HAPPY RETURN,
Captain HAND;
For freight or passage apply to the master on board at
M'Clean's Wharf.
May 13. 3t*

Hemp, Britannias, Checks, &c.

For sale on board brig Sophia, captain Stanwood, lying at Merchants wharf,
Few tons clean Hemp, boxes Britannias, Checks, Callicoes, Plattillas, and Vesting, casks men's Shoes, cases Morocco and Kid Slippers, cases wool and fur Hats, bales yellow Nankeens, chests Tea, barrels N. E. Rum, barrels Oil, hogsheads, tierces and barrels brown Sugar, and 20 M. feet merchantable Pine Plank.
ALSO,
For Freight,

The new Brig
SOPHIA,
Burthen 1800 barrels, is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo immediately—For terms apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, or
Edward S. Rand.
May 2. d6t—eo3t

FOR SALE,
At my store, lower end of Prince street,
SWEET ORANGES
Excellent LIMES by the barrel or smaller quantity
Fresh RAISINS in boxes or retail, of a superior quality
Connecticut FLAX, first quality
Cavendish Chewing TOBACCO, with other articles in the *GROCERY LINE.*
A. WILLIS.

I wish to inform my friends,

And the public in general, that I shall commence running my *Fort Washington Packet* next Wednesday, to start from Rickett's and Newton's wharf, every day at 9 o'clock and return the same afternoon. Any gentleman wishing to make up a party will please to give me one days notice. Particular care will be taken to furnish the best provisions and liquors.
Abel Willis.
May 13. eo4t.*

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.
THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.
ALSO,
The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.
Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th inst. I passed to *James Dunlap*, three notes of that date, drawn in his favor and subscribed by me—One of which is payable at 12, one at 18, and one at 24 months after date, for $ 698 31 each, which notes (by agreement legally executed) are not to be paid until certain stipulations contained in said agreement, are complied with on the part of said *Dunlap*.——All manner of persons are therefore cautioned against taking all or any of said notes, until the stipulations in said agreement are complied with, without which they will not be paid.
Thomas Irwin.
May 15. 16t

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY the 20th instant, will be sold at the Coffee-House, at 4 o'clock,
LOTS Number 14 and 15, on Stump Hill, containing 11 acres—a House and Lot of Ground, near the old turnpike gate, and two Silver Watches, the property of the late William Wighams.
P. G. Marsteller, V. M.
May 15.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 666 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war, which land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. Will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John L[illegible]
May 13. d

PUBLIC SALE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Davis Bowie* for the security of Joseph Mandeville, the subscriber will offer at public sale, for *ready money*, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and and two o'clock, at the coffee-house in Alexandria—
A piece or parcel of Ground,
with the improvements thereupon, situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Alfred and Columbus streets, marked No. 10. And also, a Ground-Rent secured on the adjoining lot, No. 11, of fifteen shillings and ten-pence per annum.
George Youngs, *Truſtee.*
May 13. d20t

THE STAGES.

I WISH to dispose of both the accommodation and mail lines of stages, between Alexandria and Dumfries; together with the contract for carrying the mail between those places, which has yet 16 months to run. They will be sold, if desired, an accommodating time, by the payment being satisfactorily secured.
N. ELLICOTT.
May 12.

MRS. WALKER,

HAVING removed to the house in King-street, adjoining Mr. *Kincaid's*, informs her friends and the public, that she has just received from New-York, a quantity of
Split-ſtraw Bonnets,
Of the newest fashion,
Which, with a general assortment of MILLINERY, she offers for sale on reasonable terms.
May 11. 6t

Wanted to Hire,

A smart active *WAITER*—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by
Alexander Gordon,
Washington tavern.
April 26.

NEWTON KEENE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the schooner Harriott, capt. Keith,
2000 bushels ground alum SALT, which will be sold low, if taken from on board,
And has on hand,
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels
WINE in pipes
QUEEN'S WARE in crates well asrtd.
Best GREEN COFFEE in bags, *and*
Gro. alum and Liverpool SALT in sacks.
April 11 eo

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
M. WATTESTON,
R. B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in four days. For freight of 400 barrels, apply to
Lawraſon and Fowle.
Who have Just Received,
A few bolts Russia and Ravens Duck, of a superior quality.
3 bales Barboon Gurrahs.
May 16. 3t

One Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named *Jacob Merchener.* All persons are forewarned against harboring the said boy.
Matthew Sexſmith.
April 3—May 16 3t*

Advertisement.

IN the fall of 1807, I received a TRUNK of WEARING APPAREL, consigned to my care by THOMAS IRWIN, of *Bordeaux*, and addressed to SAMUEL IRWIN, who is hereby requested to call for the same.
E. Janney.
5th mo. 15. d3w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Davis Bowie* are requested to meet at the tavern of John Hodgkins on *Saturday the 20th inst.* between the hours of 11 and 12, with their claims properly attested.
Davis Bowie.
May 15. d3t

☞ *Removal.*
JOHN KNIGHT,
Saddler, Cap and Harness-maker
RESPECTFULLY informs his F[illegible] and CUSTOMERS that he has [illegible] his shop from Royal-street to Ki[illegible] nearly opposite Philip Triplett's fl[illegible] where he will keep on hand a con[illegible] ply of the best SADDLES, BRID[illegible] HARNESS, and will pay the strict[illegible] tion to orders for any articles in h[illegible]
May 16.

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.
State of the wheel at the close of the day's drawing.

1	prize	of	–	–	–
2	do.	of	–	–	–
2	do.	of	–	–	–
1	do.	of	–	–	–
3	do.	of	–	–	–
9	do.	of	–	–	–
23	do.	of	–	–	–
71	do.	of	–	–	–
90	do.	of	–	–	– 5
246	do.	of	–	–	– 2
6842	do.	of	–	–	– 10

Yesterday the 15th instant, and the 20th day of drawing, the first drawn number was a prize of 1000 dollars—and on Monday next, which will be the 25th day of drawing, the first drawn number will be a prize of 500[illegible] dollars.
Warranted undrawn tickets or cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. Present price of Tickets $9 50—on Saturday they will be advanced to $ 10.
For Sale by
ROBERT GRAY.
May 16.

SEINE ROPE.

THE ubscriber manufactures and has for [illegible]le, at s house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.
Joſeph Harper.
Februar 2. e

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Buſineſs,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well choſen aſſortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the Freeman's Journal.

SPANISH REVOLUTIONS.
No. III.

It has been remarked by several of the most profound historians, that the excessive and unbounded ambition of successful conquerors has ever been the cause of their ruin. The Carthagenians, the Romans, and the Moors, have been exhibited as overwhelming testimonies to this momentous truth. Carthage, the acknowledged capital of Africa, and mistress of the Mediterranean and its great islands, Sardinia and Sicily, should have been unambitious of dominion on the continent of Europe, and in that case would long have preserved her power. Had the successor of Augustus followed his example, and kept the gates of the temple of Janus closed from the moment when the territories of the empire had become sufficiently extensive for all the purposes of power and of glory, Rome might have been invulnerable to every attack from the north, and might even now have been the metropolis of the world. In like manner, the Moors, had they been satisfied with the destruction of the Gothic power in Spain, might perhaps have continued masters of the finest provinces in that kingdom, in spite of Palagius and his successors. Attempting, in pursuance of the suggestions of an "avarice of air" as well as of gold, alike insatiable and imprudent, to deprive the Goths of their dominions in Gaul also, they soon realized the maxim that

Extended empire, like expanded gold,
Exchanges solid strength for feeble splendor.

Alahor, in consequence of orders from the Caliph of the Saracens, regardless of the few fugitive Christians in the mountains of Asturia and Biscay, passed the Pyrenees with a formidable force, and subdued and plundered several of the Gallic provinces. At this time it pleased Divine Providence to raise up a Barak and a Deborah, or rather a Gideon and a Jael, to revive the fading glory of Spain, and light anew the lamp of religious truth in that dark corner of the globe.

It is not a little singular that a similar circumstance to that which produced the invasion and conquest of Spain by the Moors, should have led to the resuscitation of that ancient spirit of the Goths, which seemed to have been sunk for ever in a torrent of misfortunes.

Pelagius, or Pelayo, was the son of *Tafila* or *Travila*, governor of Biscay, who had been barbarously murdered by the cruel monarch, Witiza. To avert from his own head the horrid fate of his father, he fled, in early life, to the wilds of Biscay, among whose rude but faithful people the memory of his father was regarded with a reverence bordering upon adoration, and where every one felt it to be a sacred duty to preserve the son from harm. When Witiza died, he ventured to abandon his retreat, and sought the court of Roderic, where the royal blood that he inherited from his grand-father, king *Recesuint*, and his own personal qualifications, which were even then preeminent, quickly led him to promotion and to favor. He attended the king, at the great batle of Xeres, as armor-bearer, and distinguished himself by repeatedly exposing his own life to save that of the monarch. He was among the fugitives from that battle, and remained four years in solitude in the Asturian mountains, at the end of which period he repaired to *Munuza*, a native Spaniard, who governed Gijon, an inconsiderable city, under the protection rather than the power of the Moors, by whom he was received in a manner suitable to the illustrious rank to which he had been originally destined.—Mousa having experienced the fidelity of Munuza, had entrusted him with the government of Gijon, as it was not convenient for him to spare troops to garrison the place. Here he lived as the great lord of a little city, and soon evinced that he was sufficiently disposed to

Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make ev'n angels weep.

Pelagius found his situation more eligible than that which he had abandoned, and anxious that his beloved sister, *Ormesinda*, should share his good fortune, he introduced her to the court in miniature of Munuza. This lovely young person, shut out as it were from all human society, had, in the solitude and gloom of the mountains, formed an intimate acquaintance with the Graces as well as the Muses. But her evil star was now lord of the ascendant. She had exchanged the regions of safe quiet and rustic simplicity for those of wild misrule and rapine. Her charms made an instantaneous impression upon the heart of Munuza, who removed Pelagius from his court in the same manner that Roderic had removed Julian. He then announced to Ormesinda the violent passion which he entertained for her, and offered to make her his wife; but when she declared that she would never dispose of her person but with the approbation of her brother, finding that *hope deferred maketh the heart sick*, he proceeded to gratify his appetite by violence. Upon the return of Pelagius, the wretched Ormesinda announced to him her irreperable misfortune, and as Munuza, who still continued his promises of marriage, failed to carry them into effect, Pelagius made a solemn vow of revenge; but his vengeance, like that of Collatinus, was the vengeance of an honest man and a patriot.—Withdrawing himself and his violated sister from the power of the petty tyrant, whose patronage he had so lately considered as affording him the only chance of emerging from obscurity and insignificance, he again sought the rugged regions of Asturia, where he calculated, and with reason, as the event evinced, upon finding powerful resources in the affection and fidelity of the inhabitants of the mountains.

His retreat was a thunderbolt to Munuza. Deprived of the possession of the charming Ormesinda, his passion encreased in violence, and he resolved to use every exertion, *per fas et nefas*, to regain the object of his desires. To the viceroy Mousa he denounced Pelagius as a rebel who had wandered to the mountains with a view to organize insurrection among the Christians who had not submitted to the Caliph's empire. The report was credited by Mousa, who immediately sent a body of troops to Munuza, with which he instantly commenced his march, intending to surprize Pelagius in his retreat, of the situation of which he had obtained information. Pelagius had but a moment to escape. Crossing the river, upon one of the banks of which he had been encamped, and entering the defiles on the opposite side, he took post at a place called *El Valle de Cangas*, a situation similar to that in which Jonathan of old performed such wonders, fortified by a Bonez and Seneh, *a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side*, and surrounded by "inaccessible mountains."

To those mountains a great multitude of people had retired, subsequent to the disastrous battle of Xeres. To adore their God and their Redeemer in these sequestered solitudes, *to suffer affliction with the people of God*, appeared to those pious pilgrims of the mountain and the forest, a much more enviable lot than *to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season*, or even for ages. The rustic cross, erected in the vicinity of every fountain, or in the midst of every copse, consoled them for the absense of all the elegancies and embellishments of life.—Combining, as far as was practicable, the operations of agricultural industry, with the patriarchal employments of the shepherd and the hunter, they lived in peace and piety, regardless of the agitations of the busy and bloody scene from which they had escaped.

The world forgetting, by the world forget. Having happily found "a lodge in the vast wilderness," an almost "boundless contiguity of shade," they had nothing more to ask of the Divine Being who thus continued to them the free exercise of their religion, but that the "rumor of war might never reach them more." Hence the hostile approach of Munuza filled them with confusion and consternation. Courage they possessed in abundance, but they had no hope of the restoration of their country to an honorable rank among the nations, and anxious only to "pass a life of piety and peace," they were desirous to avoid another conflict with the already too successful barbarians. It required all the art of Pelagius, assisted by the efforts of *Alphonso*, a noble youth of the mountains, whose heart was animated by the pure fire of patriotic ambition, to reconcile them to the idea of another contest with the Moors. The two brave and virtuous young leaders represented to the hardy and religious mountaineers, that as they had no object in view but the defence of their RELIGION and FREEDOM, the God of Armies would undoubtedly, become their guide and their protector. The labors of Pelagius & Alphonso were soon crowned with success. In the earliest burst of enthusiasm, Pelagius was elected king by acclamation. Perceiving that the regal title, and the sublime ideas which it associated with the recollections and the hopes of his followers, increased their confidence and resolution, he accepted the offered distinction. He was induted to take this course, also, from the reflection that if Providence had destined him to perish, it would be more glorious to fall distinguished by the honors of his ancestors, than obscurely confounded with the mass of those who had voluntarily called him to the throne.

We are told that many of the Spanish annalists postpone the period of the coronation of Pelagius to a much later date. But we have followed that opinion which appears, so far as we can judge, to be fortified by the most potent of the *munimenta antiqua* of the history of Spain.

PROGRESS OF FEDERALISM.

Under this head the following judicious and correct essay appeared in the *New-Bedford Mercury;* and having at present "*time, room* and *types*," we cannot devote them to a better use, than that of treating our readers with the rich and wholesome repast it affords. It is the best "*view of the whole ground*," that we have yet seen—It is replete with sound, reasoning, just observation and truth.—Facts are stated with firmness and candour and the reader is assisted in his reflections by useful hints and apt remarks. Its length will deter none from compleating, that have once commenced its perusal, to them it will commend itself.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

The late intelligence from Washington has dispelled the despondency and animated the hopes of New-England. The gleam of joy, like the rainbow of promise, gilds the departing gloom of a *fifteen months Embargo*, and is hailed as the precursor of anticipated prosperity. After wandering through the pathless and thorny wilderness of theoretic experiments, surrounded on all sides by impervious difficulties, we return with rapture to the beaten highway of practical wisdom. If however, we would grow wiser by experience, we must pause and reflect on the causes which impelled us to the brink of ruin, and those which snatched us from the dark abyss.

Upon reviewing the measures of our national administration, through its successive periods, obtuse indeed must be that intellect which does not perceive, and obstinate that spirit which will not acknowledge, that *democratic* policy has been our *bane*, and FEDERAL policy our SALVATION. Passing by the weak and distracted situation of our country at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution; passing by the embarrassments and difficulties which incompassed, and were surmounted by, a federal administration of our national government; passing by the "condition of unexampled prosperity at home, and of peace and consideration abroad," which democracy has been eight years incessantly labouring to destroy, let us bestow a few cursory thoughts on the measures pursued by the democrats, and those advocated by the federalists with regard to the Berlin decree, the attack on the Chesapeake, and the orders in council.

It is well known that the French directory, in the year 1798, passed a decree substantially the same as that issued by Bonaparte at Berlin. At that time, the administration of the government of the U. States, was in the hands of the federalists. The same measures which were then adopted to repel the wanton aggressions on our rights were advocated by the federalists on the promulgation of the decree of Berlin. The former was pronounced by President Adams to be "an unequivocal act of war, which interest as well as honor called upon the nation firmly to resist." Negociation and remonstrance failed of success, and congress, without waiting for the retaliating measures of other belligerents, proceeded to prohibit commercial intercourse with the dominions of France, and to declare those treaties which she openly and flagrantly violated on her part, to be no longer binding on ours. Vigorous measures for the defence of our rights succeeded, and the French government was thereby induced to solicit a restoration of peace. Truly pacific in its policy, our administration again resumed negociation, and, by the treaty which was soon ratified, the object was accomplished.

Such was federal policy, and such the happy result! Had our democratic rulers followed the path thus plainly marked out by their predecessors, the people of the U. States would not have been compelled to suffer the calamities and privations of a long and ruinous *embargo*, inflicted by the merciless hand of unfeeling power. But at the time of the promulgation of the Berlin decree, dignity and energy were unknown in our cabinet. The silence of the grave sealed the lips of administration, and our minister in France hardly dared even to ask an explanation on the subject or to whisper disapprobation in the ear of the French minister of Maine. No active exertions were made, no decisive measures were adopted to assert our right or repel the aggression. The sequestration and condemnation of our property in France, the capture and conflagration of our ships on the ocean, aggravated by the insulting language of Bonaparte and his officers, which followed the promulgation of the Berlin decree, were signals for renewed acquiescence on the part of our administration, and the American people were hardly informed from an official source, that France had done us an injury! To this dereliction of our neutral duties, to this insensibility of national honor, to this dastardly acquiescence in the usurpations and insults of France, we are indebted for those subsequent stupid measures of administration, which have inflicted such universal calamities on our nation, and such aggravated distresses on the people of New England!

Very soon after Bonaparte issued his Berlin decree, the British government notified the American minister that if the enemy should carry that decree into execution, "and if neutral nations should, *contrary to all expectations*, acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his own just defence, and to adopt towards neutrals, any hostile system to which those neutrals should have submitted from his enemies." Thus called upon as well by the threatened retaliation of another belligerent as by interest, by national honor and the indispensable duties of our neutral station, to resist at the threshold, "unequivocal act of war" on the part of France, what was done by our administration? Did they obey the solemn injunction? No.—They solicited explanation in a tone so submissive as to invite new outrage, and "contrary to all expectation" *acquiesced in the usurpation.* The federalists uniformly advocated and urged the adoption of measures which would at the same time, vindicate our own rights and preclude the other belligerent from every pretext of retaliation. Vain however were the efforts of truth and argument to rouse our national administration to a sense of duty. The shield of insensibility was impervious to the arrows of conviction.

In the mean time a commander of a British armed vessel committed an unjustifiable outrage on the U. States frigate, the Chesapeake. Indignation was roused in every American bosom against the author of this disgraceful act. Even Mr. Jefferson could feel an insult from a *British* source! He immediately issued a proclamation interdicting the entrance of British armed vessels into our waters. This measure, as an act of precaution, while it was unknown whether the attack was authorised by the British government, was universally admitted to be very proper. It ought, however, to have been revoked on their disavowing the act and proffering reparation. Mr. Canning, the British minister, on receiving information of the transaction, immediately on behalf of his government, expressed his deep regret at the circumstance, the desire of his government to make suitable and prompt reparation, and the offending officer was suspended from his important command. A special minister was sent to the United States to offer the same terms which are now accepted by our government (although then pronounced by democrats to be an additional insult) provided the president would first revoke his proclamation. This insignificant punctilio, our president refused to yield, and thus the cause of irritation was left to rankle in the bosom, and furnish a theme of democratic harangue.

After beholding for twelve months the pusillanimous submission of our administration to the violations of neutral rights, of treaty stipulations and of the laws of nations on the part of one belligerent, England proceeded to adopt her retaliating measures, and on the 11th Nov. 1807, issued her orders in council. The philosophical composure with which our administration had permitted French aggressions was again disturbed. The members of our cabinet awoke—Not however to a sense of duty or shame for past national degradation, but to astonishment and indignation against his Britannic majesty for daring to adopt towards neutrals that hostile system to which those neutrals had submitted from his enemies. All the violence of democratic wrath which ought to have been levelled at France for her insults, seemed to have been reserved to be discharged, on this occasion in full volley against England, and every democratic throat was hoarse in reiterating "British outrage!" Our administration, weak in its plans and wicked in their execution, instead of retracting their erroneous steps, still persevered in their system of folly, and instead of taking measures to vindicate rights, exhausted ingenuity in endeavouring to restrict the exercise of them.—A rum-

embargo, with a successive brood of supplements, each surpassing the former in severity and atrocity, was, to use the language of one of Mr. Jefferson's former friends, "crammed down the throats of the American people."

Thus insulted and trampled upon by foreign governments and oppressed by their own, the American people began to take counsel of their own wisdom. On reflection, they traced the causes of their deep & universal calamities through all the windings of a sinuous policy, to the Gallic partiality of their rulers. They began to withdraw their confidence from an administration thus regardless of the people's happiness and prosperity. The federalists of N. England petitioned and remonstrated without effect. The people saw that when a British officer committed an unauthorised injury on our nation, our administration indignantly refused to accept the honorable reparation which was promptly offered, upon a point of punctilio which never could or *ought* to prevail, and when French officers burned, sunk and destroyed our ships on the ocean, by order of Bonaparte, no murmurs escaped, and no reparation was insisted on.

In this state of things the time of important elections arrived. New England, true to herself and faithful to the cause of the nation, came forward in the plenitude of her strength, and with a voice of energetic dignity, proclaimed the imbecility and hypocrisy of the national administration. Her statesmen pointed out to the people the causes of their distresses and the remedy for their political disorders. The glorious example was rapidly adopted in other parts of the nation: our rulers were thus convinced that their popularity was departing and they were confounded by the conviction. To rescue their names from the popular execration, they were compelled to make some reluctant concessions to the people and to adopt some measures towards foreign nations which should at least have a semblance of impartiality. For this purpose their *darling embargo* was partially sacrificed to their *more darling popularity* and total prohibition of commercial intercourse with both belligerents was substituted in its place. This law of course, superceded the non-importation act and the proclamation, because it contained in itself all their *restrictive energies*, and extended them to all objects and both offending nations. Thus there was produced "a state of equality in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States," although this "equality was a result incident to a state of things growing out of *distinct considerations*."

Still however Mr. Jefferson and his adherents could not abandon the long cherished hope of a war with England, Mr. Giles, who introduced the law in the Senate advocated its adoption on this avowed principle, and on this ground it was finally adopted. He regretted that the public mind was not yet sufficiently irritated to rush into war without delay. The democratic majority of the legislature of New York, in an address to their constituents, justify the measure solely on the ground of its being the "commencement of a conflict" with England which could no longer be postponed. But, thank Heaven! *The hyprocrites' hope has perished! Their snare is broken and we are escaped!* The plans of the democrats are confounded and they are bewildered in their own devices! The British government disregarding in its sincere desire for peace with the United States, the *sinister motives* which introduced this law; disregarding also the *intentional* inequality of its operation, and viewing only the equality of its *principles* immediately came forward, with a frankness which does honor to the nation, made a tender of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake and of an adjustment of all other causes of controversy.

In the acceptance of these proffered terms of satisfaction and negociation, the federalists have in part, obtained the reward of their struggles. It is the precise measure which they have uniformly recommended. It excites the hope of a speedy accomplishment of our ardent wishes, in the complete ascendency of federal principles in our cabinet. Let us not, however, forget in our joy that we have still a duty to perform.—We must not abandon our disordered country to its fate on the first symptoms of political convalescence. Vigilance and exertion are essential to prevent a relapse. If through our inactivity, we still suffer men of the same democratic principles to constitute a majority and rule in our council, the same consequences, the same train of calamities awaits us. French partialities again predominating will suffer the non-intercourse law to expire as it respects France. Bonaparte will continue his decrees in operation; disguised antipathies will accumulate unnecessary obstacles in the way of final accommodation with England: Her retaliating system will be resumed, and *embargo* or *war* will again complete the climax of democratic folly.

Such are your hopes and such the impending dangers. *Federalists! To your posts!*

BRUTUS.

From the (Washington) Monitor.

DOWNFALL OF REPUBLICS.

Inquiries have been often instituted into the real causes of the downfall of republics. No doubt they are numerous. But among them all, I know of none more powerful and rapid in its operation than that continual disposition which we see manifested by certain writers and talkers, to wrest mankind from the course dictated by their nature, and to instil into the mind strange notions of new systems for the management of society by government.

This idea has often been excited in my mind; and it was forcibly renewed a day or two past, by a production in the National Intelligencer, proposing to withdraw the American community from the ancient channels of human wisdom, and to proceed upon projects, which, to say the best of them, render a nation ridiculous and eventually lead to destruction.

Why should we discard the lessons of experience? Why should we forego that knowledge which is the result of the observation of half a century of ages? What vain pride of the heart would impel us to spurn every thing European, *merely because it is European?* Whence came American civilization if it came not from Europe? The aborigines of this country were the merest savages in nature; and even now we treat them as such. I confess that I am cosmopolite enough to desire that all the excellencies of the world were concentrated, by importation, if you please, in America. The human mind from barbarism to civilization is of such slow progression, that we ought to grasp and secure every thing good within our reach, whether it be English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. The *Common Law!* says one; down with the common law; down with the law *reporters*, they are English, rank English. Softly, gentlemen. Do you know all the transactions of civilized life depend upon the common law? Do you know that England was groaning under despotism for many a year, till the excellence of the common law relieved them? Woe be to those who follow the counsels of that fanatic who believes the present generation of men better or wiser in all things than the generations which for many ages have preceded it.

And whence got England the common law? From Germany in part and part from her own experience. Age succeeds to age, and if we depart in the last, from what admonition the first affords, we remain in the mists and in the fogs of ignorance.

One theorist proposes one thing; another a different thing; novelty leads the people to vain hopes; they forget the maxims of their progenitors, and look forward to shadows which fade before the inspection of solid judgment, like the colors of the rainbow vanish from the eye. The Gracchi, at Rome, proposed an Agrarian law; every man was to have a farm and every farm was to be precisely alike; the subject was pleasing; the Gracchi had followers and advocates; Rome was in an uproar; common sense finally prevailed, and the Agrarians fell victims to their own folly or ambition, Cromwell was to make England free; but he enslaved her; Bonaparte swore fidelity to the republic, yet where is that republic now? The ruin of nations is produced invariably by departing from the knowledge which experience affords; and we are always excited to leave the beaten path, by weak brains in skulls so hot that they are kept in a state of ebullition from the beginning to the end of the chapter. The worst of it is, you cannot restore such brains to a state of soundness; for being impregnated with pertinacity, the more you rebuke, the more obstinate they are. Down with the judges and the court, says a sagacious scribbler; down with them; I will shew you a way by which the people shall all grow wise without learning, and learned without education; all heads (quoth he) are alike;—sheep heads, and all. Would you believe that such ideas are scattered among the community, and by many greedily gobbled down? If we had not witnessed the scenes of the French revolution, the thing might be doubted. But *credulity* is the ladder by which knaves mount to power. A man six feet high, once announced he would put himself into a pint bottle; the multitude wondered; common sense knew it was a cheat; yet credulity was duped and paid its money for the fraud. After this, what should excite our surprize!

From the New York Evening Post.

[FURTHER TRANSLATIONS.]

BADAJOZ, *March* 13.

Our army presents each day a more formidable aspect, as well from the numerous reinforcements which it is continually receiving, as from the severity of its commander.

It appears that the grand project of the French was to invade our province and attack our capital with 20,000 men, and many pieces of large artillery, for which purpose they endeavored betimes to take possession of the principal positions upon the Tagus. But this operation which was so useful to them, was defeated almost as soon as contemplated. With incredible celerity our dispersed troops were reorganized, and the enemy felt the blow, before they could expect and be prepared for it. We have taken the bridge of Almaraz, the only place where their artillery could be transported, have saved the province from an immediate invasion, and made them respect the chief who commands us.

Since that time they have made several attempts to recover the lost bridge, but the valor of our troops has always frustrated their design, and we expect shortly to be in a situation to act offensively against them.

Last week there departed from this city for the army a company of flying artillery with 4 pieces, the troops being completely mounted and uniformed.

SEVILLE, *March* 2.

A French general named Sanson, with two adjutants from St. Cyr, has been in the city of Perpignan for the last eight days, and it is asserted that he has come for the purpose of organizing a sufficient number of troops to besiege anew the place of Gerona; for since the divisions which were expected for that enterprize could not arrive, in consequence of the counter orders which they had at Leon, to march back to the northward. Sanson is now charged to accelerate, which he does as far as possible, the junction of the soldiers belonging to the last conscription, in order to prosecute his projected enterprize, which occupies his attention.

The agents of Napoleon are busied in conciliating the discontented, and principally the parents and relations of the conscripts, in order that they may produce them for the service, which they now refuse to do, seeing that out of so many that have entered Spain, none have retured home except the wounded, or deserters. For this reason the Gens 'darmes are very diligently going about amongst the inhabitants, seizing as they can find, and carrying them to Perpignan.

We have just learned that in the city of Nismes there was a great riot on account of force having been used towards the conscripts, and that troops with artillery having been called in a very severe action took place, in which the troops were defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

Assurances have been given by the secretary of state, that there is no objection to permit British vessels to load, in conformity with the 2d section of the act, of the 9th January, 1809, on giving bond conditioned that the vessel shall not proceed to a foreign port, which bonds will become null on the 10th of June, by the effect of the law, under the presidents proclamation of the 19th of April, 1809.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

FROM SPAIN.

A letter received in this city from Havanna, the 27th April, says, "This day a vessel arrived here in a short passage from Teneriffe, which brings the account that all Catalonia was once more in possession of the Spanish patriots." *Freeman's Journal.*

A letter from a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, dated April 15th, received by a commercial house in New York, says—"Since American vessels have been allowed to clear out from the States to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, this market begins to be glutted with flour by vessels from Cuba, and those blown off the coast. A meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 21st ult. and sundry resolutions as to the expediency of petitioning government to exclude American vessels in the event of the embargo being removed, were sent to the mayor; but no person attending to move or second the resolutions they fell to the ground. Instead of recommending the measure of exclusion the legislature, that is to meet the 25th instant, on all American produce imported in American bottoms, impose duties which will produce a considerable revenue. Lumber continues in demand, and white oak staves with heading for rum puncheons pay extremely well. Pickled fish is scarce, and meets with a ready sale. Irish provisions are in great plenty. Superfine flour eighteen dollars per barrel."

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Hunter, captain Borrowdale, 16 days from St. Bartholomews—ballast—Jas. Patton.

The brig Martha, capt. Wattles, of and from this port, arrived there the day before the Hunter sailed.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

May 13th, 1809.

Ordered, That Jonathan Butcher, Wm. Rhodes, and Thomas Herbert be a committee in conjunction with the Superintendant of Police who shall regulate Washington street from Duke to Franklin street, and erect a brick or stone arch five feet wide, four feet high, and twenty four feet long, at the intersection of Wilkes street, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor, out of the funds of the southern district.

ADAM LYNN, C. C.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner

M. WALLESTON,

R. B. HALL, Master;

Will sail in four days. For freight of 400 barrels, apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have Just Received,

A few bolts Russia and Ravens Duck, of a superior quality.

3 bales Burboon Gurrahs.

May 16. 3t

FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice clean washed WOOL. Apply to

Jacob Heineman.

WEST END.

May 17. 3t

☞ FISH.

Eight hundred barrels *inspected SHAD* and *HERRINGS*, for sale by

Joseph H. Mandeville.

About one hundred barrels of the above put up with particular care for private families.

May 17. dlw

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A few copies of the works of

FISHER AMES,

Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.

May 17.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Davis Bowie* are requested to meet at the tavern of J. Hodgkins on *Tuesday the 30th inst.* between the hours of 9 and 12, with their claims properly attested.

Davis Bowie.

May 15. 3t

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

MAY 10, 1809.

ORDERED, That Abraham Faw, William S. Moore, and Joseph Smith, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday the 22d instant, at John Hodgkin's tavern, to elect a member of the Common Council for the third ward, in place of Adam Lynn, resigned.

Ordered, That John Sutton, Joseph Dean and Aaron Hewes be a committee to rent out in the best manner they can, Duke-street Dock, for the term of two years, or until Thomas Preston's time expires in the adjoining warehouse; and that the person contracting shall during the lease, keep the dock in as good repair as it now is, and leave it in the same manner.

ADAM LYNN, C. C.

NOTICE.

THE subcribers will attend at Duke street dock, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of renting said dock agreeable to the above order of Council.

John Sutton.
Joseph Dean,
Aaron Hewes.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to E. M. and left at this office, will be attended to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegitable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practicioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will bide by this motto—

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease, like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life—and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may send the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief of others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greatest part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined.* Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since.—As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my soleman conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I had received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1809, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months,—immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, *Bookseller, King-street, agent for the proprietor.*

March 29. law3m

A. W. Preuss,

HAVING entered in the Commission Line and Broking Business, tenders his services for buying and selling Merchandize of every description, Stock, Bills of Exchange, Notes of Hand, Landed Property, &c. Chartering, and procuring Freight for Vessels, &c. &c. on a very moderate charge.

He likewise informs, that he translates Documents, &c. from and into the Spanish, Portuguese, French, German & Dutch Languages

His office is at present in Fairfax-street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house—where he continues every day between eleven and two o'clock to teach the French Language.

FOR SALE,

330 Shares of Marine Insurance Stock—the best offer within a fortnight will be accepted for 300 of them.

Several Tracts of Land in the states of Maryland and Virginia.

May 12. co

☞ Broker's Office, &c.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the public in the line of a BROKER, also, as an ACCOMPTANT, to those whose avocations render it inconvenient to adjust their own affairs. Merchandize of every description sold on moderate commission.

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

A tract of PRIME LAND, containing 370 acres, binding on Cheat River, in the Horse-Shoe settlement, Harrison county, state of Virginia, within 40 miles of the head navigation of Potomac—the title is indisputable, the river navigable for boats to the Ohio, and the surrounding neighborhood thickly settled and in a flourishing state of improvement.

FOR SALE,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE with convenient back buildings, a large dry cellar, garden, &c. on the pavement, lower end of Fairfax-street.

William McMechen.

May 2. co2w

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO can produce satisfactory recommendations, will be glad to be employed in some dry or wet good store, or in some office. A letter directed to E. M. and left at this office, will be attended to.

NEW SHOE STORE.

THE subscribers have taken a store in Fairfax street, next door but one to Mr. Harper's apothecaries shop, where they have for sale a complete assortment of Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers, also, Misses and childrens' Shoes of all sizes and different colors. Various kinds of fancy Shoes for Ladies, among which are a small invoice of elegant English Foxed Shoes. Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, ditto Leather and Morocco Pumps, boys fine and common Shoes of all sizes.—Likewise, a small quantity of Wrapping Paper.

☞ The above named articles will be sold very cheap for CASH.

Hawkins & Alden.

May 15. 4t 1w 2t 1w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to return his thanks to the public for past favors, and to inform them that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of the most

Fashionable Ladies' & Gentlemens'

SHOES,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.

Thos. M. Davis.

N. B. Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of every description made at his shop on the shortest notice.

May 8 d

Just Received,

DR. REE'S CYCLOPÆDIA, No. 19.

The AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No. 5, which completes the work.

THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.

And a few copies of *The Power of Religion on the Mind,* by Lindley Murray.

FOR SALE BY

R. Gray,

Who has on hand, a large stock of WRITING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

N. B. Country merchants and others who purchase to a considerable amount will be supplied at the *lowest* prices for cash.

R. G.

April 15

R. C. SKINNER,

SURGEON DENTIST, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that his concerns at Washington requiring his continuance at or near that city until the next session of Congress, proposes to attend to his professional business in this town until the 20th of May. The superior manner in which he inserts Teeth in the human head, their perfect natural appearance, and the ease his operations are invariably performed in, are objects worthy the attention of those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose their front teeth. To those persons whose teeth are partially decayed, or are covered with the sceptic acid, or tartar, he will only observe that immediate relief may be obtained, and their teeth preserved, [free from pain] during life. His regular apprenticeship, long practice, and superior recomdations, (it is presumed) will entitle him to the confidence of those that require his assistance.

Dr. SKINNER may be consulted any hour at Mr. *Milburn's,* sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street.

May 9.

Doctor I. J. Comyn,

A professional DENTIST—*of Baltimore,*

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADEIS and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or fœted breath, His method of cleaning th teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe (France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13. d.

N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 20th day of May, will be offered at public sale at the Coffee-House,

A LOT OF GROUND,

On Stump-Hill, designated in the survey by No. 27, and containing 4 acres 122 poles. This lot is advantageously situated on the new Turnpike Road, and the avenue leading to the road through the Stump-Hill Tract of land and belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Noland. A credit of six months will be allowed.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. eo

BANK OF POTOMAC,

MAY 5, 1809.

THE Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac are hereby informed, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. for the last six months has been declared, and I will be paid to them or their legal representatives on Monday next the 8th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers,* for the security of *Robert Moss* the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND,* situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trustee.*

April 22.

USEFUL PROPERTIES OF YARWOOD'S Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

Prince street, Alexandria.

May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.

W. C. NEWTON.

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS JOHN C SETON hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of John Thompson and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said John C. Seton that on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, between the hours of nine and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said John C. Seton, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this [illegible] day of May, 1809.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 16